

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

DATA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

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The present invention relates to a data
communication system for transmitting data to a
10 transmission destination and, more particularly, to a
data communication system capable of connecting a
computer terminal.

Description of the Related Art

15 As a conventional data communication system, a
system in which a facsimile apparatus and a personal
computer (PC) are connected to each other to transmit
facsimile data according to a request from the PC or to
transfer data received or read by the facsimile apparatus
to the PC is known. A stand-alone type facsimile
20 apparatus which performs not only an operation based on
PC control but also a function of transmitting facsimile
data according to a designation from the operation unit
of the facsimile apparatus is also known.

25 It is also known that a facsimile apparatus is
connected to a local area network (LAN) to which a

plurality of PCs are connected to exchange data between the PCs on the LAN and the facsimile apparatus.

Transmission of original information is designated by an application installed in the PCs on the LAN, and the

5 original information is transferred to the facsimile apparatus to transmit the information to a transmission destination. Log information related to this transmission is managed by the application on the PCs.

10 However, when a conventional facsimile apparatus transmits data according to a designation from the operation unit of the facsimile apparatus, even if a PC is connected to the facsimile apparatus, information related to this transmission such as a transmission destination, transmission time, and a transmission result
15 cannot be known on the PC side. Therefore, information related to transmission cannot be managed together.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 It is an object of the present invention to provide a data communication system which is free from the above problems.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a data communication system in which log information related to data communication based on a
25 manual operation of the data communication system can be

managed in units of users.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide a data communication system in which data communication based on a designation from a data processing apparatus and data communication based on manual transmission of the data communication system can be easily managed together.

The above object and the other objects of the present invention will be apparent from the following detailed description based on the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram showing the arrangement of a facsimile apparatus according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a flow chart showing a flow of processes performed by the facsimile apparatus in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a flow chart showing a flow of processes performed by the facsimile apparatus in FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart showing a flow of processes performed by a PC 118.

FIG. 5 is a schematic block diagram showing the arrangement of a facsimile apparatus according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a view showing a form in which the

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FIG. 10 is a flow chart showing a flow of processes performed by the server machine 202.

FIG. 11 is a flow chart showing a flow of processes performed by a client machine.

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(First Embodiment)

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destination information, management data of the system,
and various work buffers which are registered by an
operator are also stored in the RAM.

An image memory 104 is constituted by a DRAM or the
like to accumulate image data. A resolution conversion
processor 105 performs resolution conversion control such
as millimeter-inch conversion of raster data. A
communication coding/decoding processor 106 performs
communication coding when a coding scheme in a
reading/recording operation is different from a coding
scheme in communication. A reading/recording
coding/decoding processor 107 performs a coding/decoding
process for image data in a reading/recording operation.

A MODEM 108 modulates/demodulates a facsimile
transmission/reception signal, and an NCU 109 has a
function of transmitting a selection signal (dial path or
tone dialer) to a communication line (PSTN) 119 and also
performs an automatic incoming operation by detecting a
calling tone.

A scanner 111 is constituted by a CS image sensor,
an original convey mechanism, and the like to optically
read an original to electrically convert the read data
into an image data. An image processor 110 performs a
correction process to the read image data to output
high-precision image data.

An operation unit 112 is constituted by a keyboard or the like, and is used when an operator performs various input operations. An outside display unit 113 is used to cause an LCD, an LED, or the like to perform notification by a display to a user.

When file data from a PC or the like is printed, a printer formatter 114 analyzes a printer description language to convert the data into image data. A printer 115 is a device for recording a reception image or a file data on a sheet of recording paper as a visible image.

A PC interface controller 116 performs data processing to exchange data with a PC. The PC interface controller 116 is connected to PC (Personal Computer) 118 through a PC i/f 117.

This facsimile apparatus not only transmit facsimile data on the basis of a designation from the operation unit 112 but also receives a transmission designation command from the PC 118 through the PC i/f 117 to transmit facsimile data.

FIG. 2 is a flow chart showing a flow of processes performed when image data is transmitted by an operation from the operation unit 112 of the facsimile apparatus in FIG. 1. This flow chart shows a flow of control performed by the CPU 101 on the basis of program data stored in the ROM 102.

When it is detected that a destination designation key, e.g., a one-touch dial key or a compaction dial key, on the operation unit 112 is pressed by an operator (step S1), destination information in the RAM 103 corresponding to the pressed destination designation key is checked (step S2). If the contents of the information are invalid or do not correspond to any data, an error end process is performed.

If the contents are valid data, corresponding destination information is displayed on the outside display unit 113 (step S3). Thereafter, when a key operation for fixing a destination is performed or a predetermined period of time has elapsed (step S4), after fixing conditions are established, destination information is fixed (step S5).

After a transmission acceptance number and transmission acceptance time which are inherent in each communication are set (step S6), the image of an original on an original table of the scanner 111 is read, and the facsimile data (read image data) is transmitted to the destination fixed in step S5 through the communication line (PSTN) 119 according to T.30 of ITU-T (step S7). Upon completion of transmission, transmission information is automatically notified to the PC 118 through the PC interface 117.

(step S8)

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In FIGS. 2 and 3, although information is notified from the facsimile apparatus to the PC 118, the PC 118 may ask the facsimile apparatus to acquire information.

5 FIG. 4 is a flow chart showing a flow of processes performed by the PC 118. This flow chart shows a flow of processes performed by the CPU of the PC 118 on the basis of a program installed in a hard disk of the PC 118.

The PC 118 transmits a command to a facsimile apparatus through the PC i/f (step S21). If this command is a transmission request command, transmission image data, destination information, and the like are transferred to the facsimile apparatus to cause the facsimile apparatus to transmit the transmission image data to the destination (step S22).

On the other hand, if the command is a polling command, information in a predetermined area of the RAM 103 of the facsimile apparatus is checked. In this case, it is checked whether information representing whether various pieces of information in the RAM 103 or the state of the system changes. If the information or state changes, the corresponding information is drawn.

In step S23, it is checked whether the information is local transmission information, i.e., information related to transmission based on a designation from the

operation unit 112 of the facsimile apparatus. If YES in
step S23, this information is acquired (step S24),
information for determining local transmission or remote
transmission and the above transmission information are
5 stored in the hard disk of the PC 118 (step S25).

In step S26, it is checked whether the information
is remote transmission information, i.e., information
related to transmission based on a transmission request
command from the PC 118. If YES in step S26, the
10 transmission information is acquired as described above
(step S27), and the transmission information is stored
(step S28).

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The information stored in step S25 or S28 can be
displayed on the display unit or printed out by the
15 printer if necessary.

(Second Embodiment)

FIG. 5 is a block diagram showing the arrangement of
a facsimile apparatus according to the second embodiment.

Since the same reference numerals as in FIG. 1
20 denote the same parts in FIG. 5, a description thereof
will be omitted.

A LAN controller 120 performs data processing to
exchange data with a server or a terminal on a wire LAN
124 or a radio LAN 125. A wire LAN i/f 122 is an
25 interface for connecting the facsimile apparatus to the

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wire LAN 124, and a radio LAN i/f 123 is an interface for
connecting the facsimile apparatus to the radio LAN 125.
The wire LAN i/f 122 and the radio LAN i/f 123 are
controlled by a wire/radio LAN controller 121. The NCU
5 109 in FIG. 5 has a function of transmitting a selection
signal (dial pulse or tone dialer) to the wire
communication line 119 through a wire line i/f 127 and a
function of transmitting the selection signal to a radio
communication line 129 through a radio line i/f 128. A
10 wire/radio line controller 126 controls the wire line i/f
127 and the radio line i/f 128. A LAN user information
storage memory 130 is a memory for storing information
related to a user or a client on a network. The
information is displayed on the outside display unit 113
15 under the control of the operation unit 112, and is
selected by an operator. The operation unit 112 in
FIG. 5 includes the LAN user destination selection means.

FIG. 6 is a view showing the arrangement of a
network to which the facsimile apparatus shown in FIG. 5
20 is connected.

Reference numeral 201 denotes the facsimile
apparatus shown in FIG. 5 which can be connected to the
wire LAN 124 and the radio LAN 125.

Reference numeral 202 denotes a server machine of a
25 LAN to which the facsimile apparatus 201 is connected.

The server machine manages the LAN in a large-capacity storage device and files on the LAN. A management process and data for a client or a user on the LAN are set in the server machine.

5 Reference numerals 203 and 204 denote client machines (information processing terminals) such as personal computers connected to the wire LAN 124.

10 Reference numeral 205 denotes a printer server which accepts a print request from the client machine to perform a control operation for outputting data to be printed to a printer. Reference numeral 206 denotes a printer for outputting image data onto a sheet of recording paper as a visible image.

15 Reference numeral 207 denotes a client machine connected to the radio LAN 125.

 Reference numeral 208 denotes a facsimile apparatus which communicates with the facsimile apparatus 201 through the PSTN 119.

20 Reference numeral 209 denotes a radio base station which performs facsimile communication with the facsimile apparatus 201 through the radio line i/f 128. The radio base station 209 is connected to a wire communication line network through the PSTN 119.

25 FIGS. 7A and 7B are views showing the contents of management information for a user and a client on a LAN

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As the user information, information related to an authorized user on the LAN is managed. A user name and a host name of a host machine which a user logs in are managed for each user. A user name and a login host name are data of a text string which can be read by the CPU of the server machine 202.

FIG. 8 is a flow chart showing a flow of processes performed when image data is transmitted by an operation from the operation unit 112 of the facsimile apparatus 201. This flow chart shows a flow of control performed by the CPU 101 on the basis of program data stored in the ROM 102.

When it is detected that a destination designation key, e.g., a one-touch dial key or a compaction dial key, on the operation unit 112 is pressed by an operator (step

S31), destination information in the RAM 103
corresponding to the pressed destination designation key
is checked (step S32). If the contents of the
information is invalid or do not correspond to any data,
5 an error end process is performed.

If the contents are valid data, corresponding
destination information is displayed on the outside
display unit 113 (step S33). Thereafter, a key input
operation for designating an operator (user name) and a
10 key operation for fixing a destination are performed, or
the CPU waits until a predetermined period of time has
elapsed (step S35). When the key for designating an
operator is pressed (step S34), it is determined whether
corresponding operator information is stored in the RAM
15 103 (step S41). If the information is stored in the RAM
103, the operator information is displayed (step S42).
After fixing conditions are established, the destination
information and the operator information are fixed (step
S36).

20 After a transmission acceptance number and
transmission acceptance time which are inherent in each
communication are set (step S37), the image of an
original on an original table of the scanner 111 is read,
and the facsimile data (read image data) is transmitted
25 to the destination fixed in step S36 through the

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transmission information and the operator information are notified to the server machine 202 through the wire LAN i/f 122 (step S40).

The notification of transmission information may be performed at once after the transmission. Each time a transmission state changes, necessary information may be notified one by one at timings such as a dial start timing, a previous procedure start timing, an image data transmission start timing of each page, a communication end timing. In addition, no operator information is designated, data representing that an operator is not known and the transmission information may be notified.

FIG. 9 is a flow chart showing a flow of transmission information notification processes in step S40. The flow of processes is substantially the same as that in the flow chart shown in FIG. 3 except for the following points. That is, the information set in step S11 in FIG. 3 and the operator information fixed in step S36 are set in step S51, the PC in step S14 in FIG. 3 is replaced with the server machine 202 in step S54, and transmission information including operator information

is transferred. The image data transmitted to a destination is also transferred in step S55.

Processes performed by the server machine 202 will be described below.

5 FIG. 10 is a flow chart showing a flow of control executed by the CPU of the server machine 202 on the basis of program data installed in a storage device arranged in the server machine 202.

10 In step S61, it is checked whether a command from a client machine on the LAN is received through the wire LAN i/f 122 or the radio LAN i/f 123. ^{Is A2} If the command is received, it is checked whether the command is a transmission request (step S62). If the command is a transmission request, transmission request data is
15 transferred to the facsimile apparatus 201 together with data to be transmitted (step S69).

20 If it is determined in step S63 that the command is a information acquisition request, the flow shifts to step S64 to check whether transmission information which is requested (corresponds to an operator (user) who requests) is stored in the storage device of the server machine 202. If the transmission information is stored, operator information, transmission information including information representing local transmission or remote
25 transmission, and image data corresponding to the

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A transmission information are transferred. ^(Step S65)

On the other hand, if information to be transferred is not stored in the storage device in step S64, it is asked whether the corresponding transmission information is stored in the RAM 103 of the facsimile apparatus 201 (step S67). If YES in step S67, the transmission information is acquired and set in the storage device (step S68). The transmission information is transferred in step S65.

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Processes performed by a client machine (e.g., the client machine 203, 204, or 207) according to the second embodiment will be described below. Here, in particular, acquisition and storage of transmission information, a display of the transmission information, and the like are described.

FIG. 11 is a flow chart showing the flow of the processes based on an application program installed in the client machine. This flow chart shows the flow of control performed by the MPU of the client machine to read and execute a program installed in the hard disk managed under the control of the MPU.

In step S71, the application program is started. This application program exchanges data with the facsimile apparatus 201 through the wire LAN 124 and the radio LAN 125 to perform management and processes for

In step S72, it is checked whether a user performs a login procedure to the wire LAN 124 or the radio LAN 125. If YES in step S72, the flow shifts to step S73 to check whether transmission information (including image data) which has not transferred is stored in an area corresponding to a login user name in the storage device of the server machine 202.

If the transmission information which has not transferred is stored, the flow shifts to step S74 to read and receive the transmission information by transmission of a command. The received transmission information is stored in the hard disk of the client machine in step S75 in such a manner that the image data is caused to correspond to the information related to the image data. Here, the image data is image data obtained by reading an original by the scanner 111 of the facsimile apparatus 201, and the related information includes destination information, a transmission acceptance time/date, an acceptance number, a transmission time/date, the number of pages, an image size, a resolution, information representing transmission success/failure (also representing the contents of an error), information representing local transmission or remote transmission, and the like when the image data is

transmitted through the PSTN 119 or the radio
communication line 129.

In step S76, it is checked whether the display of
transmission information is selected. If the display of
transmission information is selected, the flow shifts to
step S77 to display the image of transmission information
selected by a designation of a user and information
related to the transmission information on the display
unit of the client machine. Here, transmission
information can be designated by searching performed by
various methods such as inputting of acceptance number
and inputting of transmission destination. At this time,
information representing local transmission performed by
an operation from the operation unit 112 of the facsimile
apparatus 201 or remote transmission for causing the
facsimile apparatus 201 to transfer and transmit image
data to the facsimile apparatus 201 by a command output
from the client machine and using the application program
is also displayed.

In step S78, it is determined checked that still
another process, e.g., print out, a designation of
another transmission, or erasing of data is performed.
If YES in step S78, the process is executed in step S79.

According to the embodiments described above, not
only information related to transmission performed by a

remote operation from a PC or the like but also
information related to transmission performed by a local
operation from the operation unit of the facsimile
apparatus can be managed together in the PC side. This
5 is an advantage for a user who generally works on the PC
side. In addition, since remote transmission and local
transmission are independently managed on the PC side,
the conditions can be easily recognized. Since an image
is also displayed, a user can more easily recognize the
10 conditions.

Especially, according to the second embodiment, in
local transmission, since whether transmission
information is notified or not is controlled by checking
whether operator information is input or not, a user can
15 arbitrarily determine whether the transmission
information is managed on the PC side.

As needed, the server machine 202 can manage
transmission information of all users on a LAN and,
individual transmission information of users is
20 transferred to the client machines of the users. Each
user can independently manage remote transmission and
local transmission.

The present invention may be applied to a system
constituted by a plurality of machines (e.g., a host
25 computer, an interface device, a reader, a printer, and

the like) or to a system constituted by one machine
(e.g., a copying machine or a facsimile apparatus).

A program code of software for realizing the above
embodiments is supplied to an apparatus connected to
5 various devices or a computer in the system such that
various devices are operated to realize the functions of
the embodiments, and the various devices are operated by
the system or the computer (CPU or MPU) of the system
according to the program stored in the system or the
10 computer. This arrangement can also be included in the
scope of the present invention.

In this case, the program code itself of software
realizes the functions of the embodiments. The program
code itself and a means for supplying the program code to
15 the computer, e.g., a storage medium in which the program
code is stored, constitute the present invention.

As a storage medium for storing the program code, a
floppy disk, a hard disk, an optical disk, a CD-ROM, a
magnetic tape, a non-volatile memory card, a ROM, or the
20 like can be used.

When the computer executes the supplied program
code, the functions of the above embodiments are
realized. In addition, when the functions of the
embodiments are realized in such a manner that the
25 program code operates together with an OS (Operating

System) operating in the computer or another application software, the program code is included in the embodiments of the present invention as a matter of course.

Furthermore, after the supplied program code is
5 stored in a memory arranged on a function extension board of the computer or a function extension unit connected to the computer, a CPU or the like arranged on the function extension board or the function extension unit performs part or all of the actual processes on the basis of the
10 designation of the program code, and the functions of the embodiments are realized by the processes. This case is also included in the present invention as a matter of course.

The present invention has been described above on
15 the basis of the preferred embodiments. However, the present invention is not limited to the embodiments, and various modification can be effected within the range described in the claims.

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